

use ardent spirits in the water they drink in the present warm weather, more than one instance of which have fallen under my observation. And with the view of preventing such imprudence, it is fit that the facts of the case should be understood.

The instances of sudden death from drinking cold water, almost universally occur among intemperate foreigners, or others who indulge habitually in the use of spirituous liquors. Such persons after creating a thirst by the use of ardent spirits, which rum will not allay, go to a pump or spring of water and drink to satiate this morbid thirst, which is more owing to their intemperance than to labor and heat combined. Hence all who are acquainted with the subject know, that children and females, and multitudes of men are in the daily habit of drinking largely of cold and even iced water, when over-heated by exercise or labor, not only with impunity, but with advantage. And facts will show that this is the case with all who abstain entirely from intoxicating drinks. Nor can an instance be produced of either dangerous or fatal symptoms following the use of cold water in warm weather, in persons of sound constitution and temperate habits. The stomach may indeed be impaired in its vitality by disease, to an extent analogous to the morbid condition resulting from habitual intemperance, but in such examples only, does drinking cold water in warm weather produce either disease or death.

Let no one then be induced to mingle brandy or other spirituous liquor with the water, with the view of escaping the mischievous result deprecated, by using water alone; else they may acquire the predisposition to suffer from this cause by the very means they employ to prevent it.

The effect of cold water thus suddenly applied to the stomach is supposed to be a paralysis, extending from that organ to the heart, and hence a powerful stimulant promptly administered is the usual remedy; and opium, camphor, ammonia, and the like, very generally succeed if given immediately, in suitable quantities, even in intemperate persons, the stimulus being more powerful than those to which the stomach has been accustomed. That such examples of paralysis from drinking water, however cold or however much the individuals may be heated, ever did occur, except when the stomach had previously been impaired by intemperance or otherwise, remains to be proved. Hence such accidents proverbially occur among drunkards, to an extent which should serve as a warning to the intemperate and a salutary lesson to the sober.

Such persons, however, may avoid the mischief they dread in a much better way than by mixing spirituous liquors with the water they drink. Let them wash the hands and face with cold water before drinking, or hold their mouths full a few moments before swallowing it, and they may then safely satiate their thirst, even with iced water, without harm.

If you and your brother editors would give publicity to the facts and observations thus briefly given, you may perhaps serve the cause of humanity, and disabuse the public mind of a very popular and mischievous error. A close attention to this subject for many years has satisfied the writer of their correctness.

A PHYSICIAN.

For the Vermont Telegraph.

PERKINSVILLE, July 9, 1838.

Brother Murray:—We held an Anti-Slavery Meeting at this place on the 4th inst., in which Springfield, Cavendish, Ludlow and Reading, were represented. This method of noticing the 4th has, I believe, met with general approbation from the religious and re-educating portion of community. A few aristocrats, together with some of the "baser sort," have contemptuously dominated it the "nigger celebration."—Would it had been a celebration of the triumph of Universal Emancipation! But until all are free, we cannot celebrate the 4th. The object had in view by the signers of the Declaration is not yet accomplished. The point is yet in contest, whether "All men are created free and equal—endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—among which are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness." We can sing the triumph when the victory is achieved.

The house was crowded, and it was an interesting spectacle to see more than 200 Sabbath School scholars clustered around the pulpit.

After an admirable performance by the choir, prayer by brother M. D. Miller, and reading the Declaration of Independence, we listened more than an hour, to General Ryland Fletcher of Cavendish, with thrilling interest.

Adverting to the object had in view by our Pilgrim Fathers—the Revolution—the Declaration of Independence, and the constitution of the Federal Government, he passed, by an easy transition, to our responsibilities, in view of that "invaluable legacy"—that "sacred trust"—committed to us by our fathers.

"Have these great principles," he enquired, "to which we have listened in the Declaration, been adhered to? Is this nation what our noble sires designed—the home of the free—the asylum of the oppressed? Is this the one bright spot, which breaks out amid the darkness of the political world, to cheer and to gladden the heart of the true lover of freedom? Or have the descendants of the Pilgrims rolled back the wheels of that reformation, on whose banner was inscribed, 'LIBERTY AND EQUALITY TO THE HUMAN RACE'?"

It is a melancholy, but undeniable truth, that true patriotism and love of liberty, to a great extent, among the people of this republic, have lost their vitality—while the forms of popular liberty are adhered to with loud-mouthed pretensions, the spirit of free institutions is departed. Yes, the form of the constitution is cherished, but the spirit repressed. Freedom is persecuted and killed, and her sepulchre adorned. Corruption has struck deep her roots; and the flurid bloom but ill conceals the fatal malady which preys upon the vitals. The fruit, which the tree of Republicanism yields, is like the apples of Sodom—fit and inviting to the sight, but full of ashes and bitterness to the taste. Avarice usurps the place of patriotism—anarchy runs riot over law—justice is dethroned in her very temples—and all the presages of approaching dissolution thicken in the bosom of the nation. The United States present to the world the hideous anomaly of a code of laws beginning with emphatic declarations of the inalienable rights of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and closing with a deliberate and systematic denial of those rights.

Slavery annihilates all his (the slave's) rights by annihilating his manhood. Personal ownership, with which the great Creator has endowed man, is the sun in the solar system of rights, around which all his other rights revolve and upon which they rest. Let us speak out the truth once on the 4th of July. In the District of Columbia, the capital of this Republic, there are seven thousand Americans, bearing Jehovah's image, absolutely divested of every right, natural, social, intellectual, political and moral; and crowded out of God's creation into the chaos of an anomalous existence, not regarded as rational beings nor brutes, but as SLAVES! a thing which the Almighty never made."

I should be glad to describe to you how he spoke of the political degeneracy of the times, manifest in the right of petition trampled under feet—the freedom of speech and of the press violated—and the reign of mobocracy. I should like to give you a specimen of the manner in which he answered the objector,—but this would trespass too much upon your space.

After reminding those who are determined to be on the popular side, that they should be cautious how they move just now—that it is a trying time for such characters when public opinion is on the verge of a great change,—“We cannot,” he said, “continue passive spectators of this mother of abominations, without deeply partaking of its guilt. Let me entreat you to give up your old opinions and prejudices. I know that truth must pull hard, and conscience utter a loud protest, before our old and cherished opinions will get leave to depart. A man's opinions are his idols, and he parts with them only on condition of saving his life. Will you give them up to save this last Republic? Your country quakes to her centre. Anarchy and misrule are hovering round. Tyranny is busily laying a foundation for a broad empire. Liberty, hunted and persecuted, appears to be raising her wings for a distant flight. It would seem that a last experiment is making which renders our situation unparalleled in the history of nations. When the old world afforded no longer any hope, it pleased Heaven to open this last refuge of Liberty.

It is now to be ascertained whether those great blessings of civil and religious Liberty are to have a dwelling place in this fallen world; or whether we shall add another to the list of corrupted and corrupting States, and go down with the rest, all stained with crime to the east Tomb of Nations."

After a frugal repast we assembled again in the afternoon to listen to Resolutions and the remarks which might be offered. The importance of forming a County Anti-Slavery Society was discussed, and Jos. B. Williams, William Warner and Ormel Hutchinson, Esqrs., were chosen a Committee to call a Convention at Cavendish, the last Wednesday in August, for the purpose of forming such a Society.

Mr. Holmes (formerly of England) introduced the following:

Resolved, That while we cherish heartfelt gratitude to our Maker, and to the noble spirits of those men who pledge their lives and property, in order to secure to themselves and their posterity the invaluable blessings of civil and religious liberty—the birth-right of all men—we are loudly called upon by the voice of humanity and justice, to remember our faults with respect to a large portion of the colored population held in cruel bondage by us.

Denouncing American Slavery in strong terms, he remarked: "But perhaps some will say, 'You'd better look at home.' I will. And I will say of my country as Paul said of himself—it has been the chief of sinners in this respect. Just before the Revolution, England entered into association to monopolize this business throughout the civilized world." He adverted to the fact that a woman who had witnessed the wrongs of the African, became so deeply impressed with them that she could not rest until she had enlisted the sympathies of an individual intimate with Wilberforce.

The advocates for the rights of the slave had to contend with all the opprobrium and virulent persecution heaped upon the abolitionists of our country, for 25 years, before

success crowned their efforts. It was not the aristocracy—the wealthy—the nobility—but the people, who rose in their might and demanded the freedom of the slave. The House of Commons had recently been compelled by the voice of the people to pass a resolution that the apprentice system should cease. And the young queen would proclaim, at her coronation, universal freedom, to take place on the 1st of August, throughout the British dominions! Yes, England had been the chief of sinners—but England had repented and America ought to repent.

By Mr. Stedman:

Resolved, That American Slavery has a blackness of guilt, and a superlative meanness attached to it, known to no other crime. Its origin from beneath and the blackness of darkness its only appropriate hiding place.

He remarked that, in New-England, if a man should advertise a horse by the marks of a whip, it would expose him to universal reprobation. Yet our public prints at the South were daily disgraced by advertisements of men, described by marks of the whip—by the scars of buck-shot—and of the teeth of blood-hounds!

General Fletcher enquired whether this resolution could be true. "Does slavery maintain the supremacy in crime?" For his part he thought we were taking strong ground. If it was true, how necessary that the system should be abolished! If not true, this meeting ought to beware how they passed such a resolution. He believed it to be strictly true. A system that annihilated all the relations of life which God had instituted—that subjected the body to all the tortures which human ingenuity could invent, and the soul to the most deplorable, heathenish ignorance—a system where fathers sold their sons—brothers their sisters, and sisters their brothers—where incest, cruelty and murder could be perpetrated with impunity—he would say was without a parallel in criminality.—Passed nem. con.

By E. T. Winter:

Resolved, That the enslaving of any human being, under any circumstances, involves a guilt of the highest order and is utterly at variance with every precept of the Gospel.

By M. D. Miller:

Resolved, That in our opinion, those who say they are opposed to slavery, But—are opposed to slavery, Not.—

By J. M. Graves:

Resolved, That as the professed friends of the heathen who oppose the Missionary operations of the day, will never begin to convert the heathen to Christianity, so the professed friends of the slave who oppose abolition, will never begin to do away the evils of slavery.

Resolutions of thanks were also passed to the orator and officers of the day and the choir of singers. At 5 o'clock P. M. adj.

WM. M. GUILFORD, Secretary.

For the Vermont Telegraph.

Brother Murray:—I noticed a communication in the Telegraph of the 4th inst., signed H., in which a brother "wishes you, or some correspondent, to bestow a few thoughts on his case, and point out his duty, through the medium of the Telegraph."

I appropriate what you have said upon the subject, so far as you have gone; but I think there is one thing more that brother H. can, and ought to do. If the church consider him in fault, and neglect to labor with him, or refuse to give him a certificate of his good standing, the church "is utterly in fault," and forfeits its standing in the Association. Brother H. may present the case to the Association, and if the church still persist in neglect, the Association can and ought to drop the church from their minutes. This being done, I see no objection to brother H. uniting himself with any other church without a certificate.

Yours, in the Gospel of Christ,

J. Ide.

Orwell, July 16, 1838.

The Baptists of New Hampshire have organized an Anti-Slavery Association, connected with the Baptist denomination in that state, and auxiliary to the N. H. State Anti Slavery Society.

"THE PROTESTANT" is a semi-monthly paper started at New York, to contend against Popery in the United States. It is published by Wm. W. Allen, at 162 Nassau street. It is printed on a fine super-royal sheet, with fair type, and folded in an octavo form. Price, one dollar in advance.

"THE CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR," the new Baptist paper, published at Worcester, Mass. has now commenced being published weekly. It is edited by C. P. Grosvenor.

Brother Burton Carpenter, late of Addison, has removed to Somoauk, De Kalb Co. Illinois. His correspondents are requested to direct to the latter place.

Vermont suffers severely, in the loss of such men as brother Carpenter.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION at DANVILLE, will be held, not on the first day of August, as noticed last week—but on the fourth Wednesday and Thursday of August.

"This," says brother Allen, "is in consequence of a letter this moment received from friend Knapp, [of Montpelier,] who had conferred with our friends there, [at Danville,] and given notice in the North Star."

CANADA AFFAIRS.

UPPER CANADA.

We told our readers, last Thursday, not to believe the formidable rumors from the Western districts—that they were nothing better than moonshine. How correct was our information may be seen by the following paragraph from the Toronto Guardian of Wednesday.

The alarming reports from the Western parts of the province have proved to be little more than hoaxes. The fifteen hundred pirates and rebels who were reported to have landed at Bear Creek, and to have proceeded on a direct march to London, have proved to be a few piratical robbers who landed from a schooner, robbed a house, and made their escape. The reported liberation of the state prisoners in the London District, has turned out to be the rescuing of a person on his apprehension by constables somewhere in that district. We believe the country is tranquil; and the government is as safe as it ever was, and fully alive and competent to the public security. Little dependence can be placed upon any news of war or "rumors of war," except official despatches themselves. We have not heard of the apprehension of any more pirates or rebels in the Niagara District.

The same paper, however, contains the following, by which it would seem that the magistrates of Sandwich have a mind to get up an alarm, if the "patriots" will not do it for them.

The magistrates of Sandwich have prohibited (until the pleasure of the Lt. Governor is known) all communications to and from the United States on the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, except at the regular ferries; each individual crossing to give a satisfactory account of himself, and procure a pass, to be signed by a magistrate, commissioned militia officer, or peace officer. They have also ordered water crafts of all kinds, except licensed ferry-boats, on the coast of the Western District, to be seized and brought to Amherstburgh or Sandwich. This extraordinary order is dated the 2d of July.—N. Y. Spec.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the National Intelligencer.

IMPROVEMENT OF HARBORS, &c. We have compiled, for the information of our readers, the following table of appropriations for the continuation of works of this character, made by the act which became a law on the 9th instant:

For the harbor of Chicago, Illinois,	\$30,000
For the harbor at Michigan city, Indiana,	67,733.59
For a pier or breakwater at the mouth of the river St. Joseph, Michigan,	51,113
For the harbor near the mouth of the river Raisin, Michigan,	15,000
For the harbor at the mouth of Black river, in Jefferson county, New York,	22,401
For the harbor at Whitehall, New York,	15,000
For the channel at the mouth of Genesee river, New York,	25,000
For Black river, Ohio,	5,000
For the mouth of Huron river, Ohio,	5,000
For the mouth of Vermilion river, Ohio,	23,536.57
For the channel of the river Thomas, leading into Norwich harbor, Connecticut,	81,755
For Cunningham creek, Ohio,	5,000
For Ashtabula creek, Ohio,	8,000
For Cincinnati creek, Ohio,	8,000
For the harbor at Presque Isle, Penn.,	30,000
For Dunkirk harbor, New York,	10,000
For the harbor at Portland, Lake Erie, New York,	35,466
For the harbor at Cattaraugus creek Lake Erie, New York,	32,410
For the harbor at Salmon river, Lake Ontario, New York,	30,000
For a breakwater at Plattsburgh, N. York,	27,500
For the harbor at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek New York,	5,000
For the pier at Kennebunk, Maine,	8,000
For Big Sodus bay, New York,	10,000
For the pier and mole at Oswego harbor, New York,	46,000
For the breakwater at Burlington, Vt.,	50,000
For the breakwater at Stanford's Lodge, Portland harbor, Maine,	26,366
For the breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts,	8,764
For the breakwater at Sandy bay, Mass.,	30,000
For the channel of the river Thomas, leading into Norwich harbor, Connecticut,	10,000
For the harbor of Westport Connecticut,	4,782
For improving the Hudson river above and below Albany, New York,	100,000
For the harbor at Wilmington, Delaware,	9,256
For the harbor at Newcastle, Delaware,	11,573
For the Delaware breakwater,	150,000
For the harbor at Baltimore, Maryland,	20,000
For Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina,	20,000
For opening a passage of fifty yards wide, and seven feet deep at low water, between the town of Beaufort and Pamlico sound, North Carolina, and for improving New river,	25,000
For Tar river, below Washington, N. C.,	5,000
For the inland channel between St. Mary's and St. John's, Florida,	29,000
For Dog river and Choctaw pass, in Mobile river, New river,	50,000
For the Cumberland river, in Kentucky and Tennessee, below Nashville,	20,000
For the Ohio river, below the falls and Pittsburgh,	50,000
For the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Louisville to New Orleans,	70,000
For the Mississippi river above the mouth of the Ohio and of the Missouri river,	20,000
For Grand river, Ohio,	10,000
For Buffalo harbor,	20,500
For a mound or sea wall along the peninsula, which separates Lake Erie from Buffalo creek,	43,000
For Hyannis beach,	2,400
For Provincetown harbor,	4,500
For Rainsford island,	7,353
For Fairweather island, and Black Rock harbor, Connecticut,	11,550
For the harbor at the mouth of Bass river, Massachusetts,	10,000
For the breakwater of Church's cove, Little Compton, Rhode Island,	18,000
For Little Egg Harbor,	10,000
For the channels at the northern and southern entrances of the Dismal Swamp canal,	10,000
For Savannah river Georgia,	15,000
For the Arkansas river,	2,400
For the harbor of New Bedford, the unexpended balance of an appropriation of \$10,000,	7,691.3

THE GRAIN CROP.—A friend just returned from a visit to the Eastern Shore, assures us that he has never seen the crops so fine in that section as at the present harvest. The wheat is generally in, and in quality and quantity, far exceeds the usual yield. As a proof, he states that the produce of the farm of Edward Lloyd, Esq. on Wye river, is supposed worth about 18,000 bushels wheat and 6,000 bushels corn, and that of James M. Lloyd, Esq., to about 10,000 bushels wheat; with a proportionate quantity of corn—a larger yield by several thousand bushels than has ever come from the same land.—Baltimore Sun.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

CHICAGO, July 2.

If you wish to help the Fall business in N. York, urge the laboring classes to come out into the country and gather the immense harvests. I have seen 160 acres of wheat growing in one enclosure, that will yield thirty bushels per acre. If the weather continues favorable, and no assistance comes from the cities, farmers who would be willing to pay \$1.75 per day for labor, will be obliged to turn their hogs in, to harvest their wheat. Wheat throughout Michigan will probably be 62 a 75 cents per bushel.

THE PULASKI.—Mr. Lawson, second mate of this unfortunate vessel, has published in the Charleston papers a statement of his recollections and escape. It does not add anything material to the accounts heretofore published, except in reference to the cause of the disaster. We copy his explanation, in the hope that it may serve as a warning to the engineers and commanders of other steam vessels.—N. Y. Spec.

With regard to the cause of the explosion, Mr. Lawson ascribes it to carelessness, on the part of the 2d engineer, in leaving the blow-cocks open, and thus letting the water escape from the boiler. Mr. Lawson supposes that when the 2d engineer discovered the situation of things consequent on the escape of the water, he was agitated with fear, and instead of using the proper precaution of blowing off steam and putting out the fire, he attempted to remedy the error by immediately throwing in water.—Had the other plan been adopted the explosion would have probably been avoided. But as Mr. Lawson thinks, the 2d engineer made haste to correct his negligence in fear that the chief engineer should "find fault with him and discharge him."—And thus we may add, through negligence in the first place, and ignorance as to the effect of the remedial measure resorted to afterward, has probably produced this appalling catastrophe.

MACKEREL.—It is this species of fish that our hardy adventurers on the seaboard have for some years past looked after with a better prospect of success, and as a more sure source of profit than any other. While a change of policy abroad has deprived us of many foreign markets for codfish, we have found at home a great and annually increasing demand for mackerel, at a steady advance in price. It is scarcely too much to say that two-thirds of the whole catch of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Maine, are wanted in the Valley of the Mississippi. The question has frequently been asked if the mackerel do not begin to diminish? And while this interrogatory has from time to time received various answers, it appears now almost reduced to a certainty, that the time is not distant when, if we are not compelled in a great measure to abandon the business, it will be prosecuted as an uncertain one, and by a greatly diminished number of vessels and men. There are of late not more than one successful season out of four.

We have been led to these remarks, by hearing one of our most respectable and experienced fish-dealers say, that one of his neighbors lately had a vessel return from a three weeks' cruise, and expend several barrels of bait, which had neither caught nor seen a single mackerel, and this too in the very track where mackerel were usually taken in abundance in past years—and farther, that in his cruise he had spoken another vessel from Cape Cod, as unsuccessful as himself.—Newburyport Herald.

At the late session of Congress, 91 acts were passed. We give some of those which are of general interest.—N. Y. Evangelist.

To divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial Government of Iowa.

To provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on steamboats.

To remit the duties on certain goods destroyed by fire at the late conflagration in the city of New York.

To encourage the introduction and promote the cultivation of tropical plants in the United States.

Exempting from duty the coal which may be on board of steamboats or vessels propelled by steam on their arrival at any port in the United States.

To authorize the President of the United States to cause public vessels to cruise upon the coast in the winter season, and to relieve distressed navigators.

Authorising the appointment of persons to test the usefulness of inventions to improve and render safe the boilers of steam engines against explosions.

To authorise the President of the United States to cause the southern boundary line of the Territory of Wisconsin to be ascertained and marked.

Making appropriation for the removal of the great raft of Red River.

Supplementary to the act entitled "An act authorising the appointment of persons to test the usefulness of inventions to improve and render safe the boilers of steam engines against explosions," approved June 23, 1838.

Authorising the printing of the Madison papers.

THE NEW ALARM BELL.—The new bell cast for the Corporation of this city by the Messrs. Ames, of Springfield Mass., is finished, and will soon be placed upon the City Hall, where it will be used to give the alarm of fire only. It is much the largest bell in the United States, weighing about eight thousand pounds. It is not to be rung in the ordinary way, but by machinery invented by Mr. Ames, by which it is said all danger of breaking it by the clapper, is avoided—striking on a new spot at every successive stroke.—N. Y. Gazette.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—Robert Lucas of Ohio to be Governor of the Territory of Iowa, in the place of Henry Atkinson, resigned.

NOTICES.

PEACE CONVENTION.

A meeting of friends of Peace was held in Boston, May 30th, 1838. Wm. Ladd of Maine, was chosen Chairman, and Edward Noyes of Boston, Secretary. It was voted that a Convention be called, before the close of the current year, of the friends of Peace, throughout New-England, for the purpose of having a free and full discussion of the principles of Peace, and of the measures best adapted to promote this holy cause; and that the time and place of the proposed Convention be designated by a committee, appointed by this meeting. The following gentlemen were placed upon this committee, viz: Rev. S. J. May of South Scituate, Henry C. Wright of Newburyport, Rev. George Trask of Warren, Edmund Quincy, Esq., and Amasa Walker, Esq. of Boston.

WILLIAM LADD, Chairman.

Edward Noyes, Sec'y.

In pursuance of our appointment, we the above-named committee, have thought proper to invite, and we do hereby invite, the friends of peace, throughout New-England, of every religious sect, of each political party, to meet in Convention at Boston, in the Marlboro' Chapel, on the 18th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

It would be impracticable, if not improper, to prescribe beforehand the course which shall be taken by the Convention. A number of deeply interesting radical questions will be presented for consideration and debate. What shall be the result we leave to be seen hereafter. Our purpose and our endeavor will be to have the subject of peace searched to the bottom; that we may ascertain, if we can, whether defensive war, any more than offensive, is consistent with the precepts and spirit of the gospel. Great differences of opinion exist among the avowed followers of Christ, respecting the extent, to which our Lord and his Apostles, inculcate submission to injuries; whether, in any case, they do or do not permit a resort to violence; whether any cause or interest, however important, or any life, however valuable, may or may not, on christian principles, be defended by the infliction of death or any other injury upon an adversary.

We propose not to evade any question that may be found incidental to the decision of this one, namely: how is the evil that is in the world to be overcome? By violence, or by love, forbearance, forgiveness, long-suffering, self-sacrifice? We wish this momentous question, and all its connections, should be looked at in the light of the Sun of Righteousness, and that all who profess to be the children of that light should follow whithersoever it may lead.

We earnestly invite as many as have thought upon this subject, to meet at the time and place before-mentioned, that they may assist and be assisted, to the right conclusions. And may every one be quickened to live and act, under all circumstances, in a manner more worthy of the Christian faith.

SAMUEL J. MAY,
HENRY C. WRIGHT,
GEORGE TRASK,
EDMUND QUINCY,
AMASA WALKER.

Comm.

The Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1839, is now in the hands of the stereotypers, and will be issued in a few weeks, by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society. It will be well printed on good paper, and neatly trimmed, with a cover.

While Temperance, and other Almanacs, are issued by the million, less than 100,000 Anti-Slavery Almanacs have heretofore been sold yearly. The forthcoming No. will contain a mass of fact, argument, and answers to objections, calculated for all the meridians, where minds are to be converted, and enlisted in the cause of slaves.

Two editions will be published, with calculations for New-York and Boston, which will adapt it to all the northern parts of the Union.

Reader, we look to you to see that enough be ordered, forthwith, for the supply of every family in your town. One abolitionist in Connecticut proposes to supply every family in the county where he lives, not by giving them away, but by having them sold, from house to house, by abolitionists in the several towns.—The profits on those which are sold, will supply families who refuse to buy. In this way, a little time and labor may do more good than many hundred dollars expended in any other way. BEGIN EARLY.

N. S.

"LITERARY CLUB."—Question for next Friday evening:—Is the mind of the female susceptible of as extensive improvement as the mind of the male?

P. E. HAVENS, Sec'y.

Brandon, July 25th.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

David Wood,	\$3.00	Ephm. Cheney,	3.50
Orange Phelps,	88	F. G. Maguire,	2.00
S. B. Thompson,	1.50	A. Lull,	6.00
Wm. Constantine,	1.50		

DIED.

In this village, on the 18th inst., after a distressing sickness of five days, DWIGHT, son of DWIGHT N. and DELIA HIGGINS, aged 3 years and about 10 months.

Also on the 19th, of consumption, JOSEPH CHERRYBROOK, aged 27.

In Middlebury on Thursday last, Deacon Elisha Brewster, in the 48th year of his age.